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during the week ended March 27 there were 17 cases and 6 deaths from yellow fever.

March 27 : The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended March 27 there was 1 death from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, April 3, 1897.

SIR: There is no doubt that smallpox has rapidly diminished here for the last two or three weeks, as the number of deaths from it, instead of being from 100 to 200 per week, was only 21 this last week.

In one of the suburbs of the city (Jesus del Monte) yellow fever exists, and 6 have died of it there within the last seven days.

Mortuary report.—During the month of March there were 1,330 deaths in this city, 42 of which were caused by yellow fever, 319 by smallpox, 27 by enteric fever, 14 by so-called pernicious fever, 6 by paludal fever, 6 by diphtheria, 68 by dysentery, 93 by enteritis, 4 by measles, 27 by pneumonia, and 109 by tuberculosis.

During the week ended April 1 there were 269 deaths, 13 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 50 new cases approximately; 21 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 150 new cases; 8 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 17 by dysentery, 19 by enteritis, 1 by diphtheria, 2 by measles, 12 by pneumonia, and 22 by tuberculosis.

Seven of the deaths during the week from yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospital, and the remaining 6 were among civilians in a suburb of the city called Jesus del Monte.

Three of the deaths from smallpox were among Spanish soldiers, while the remaining 18 occurred among civilians in different parts of the city.

The weather is very beautiful, and not particularly warm.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended to-day, March 20: Sixty-five deaths have been recorded, 3 less than last week; of this number, 1 from yellow fever, 12 from dysentery, 7 from tuberculosis, 5 from remittent fever, 3 from pernicious fever, and 20 from enteritis; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

Diarrhea of infectious character seems to be the prevailing disease this week. All the local physicians are of opinion that bad water is producing the mischief. This life-giving liquid is so scarce that the steamers of the passenger line bring fresh water as ballast, and it is discharged into launches and distributed to the people. Meat is also very high priced, and a great many have to go without it. Milk, one dollar a gallon; bread, two loaves for five cents. With this condition of affairs, and no work for the poor, it is natural to see the streets filled with beggars imploring the public charity, and contented with a morsel of stale bread. Sickness and death from want are becoming, on this account, very common.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 27, 1897.*

SIR: The mortality for the week ended March 27 was 77, 12 more than last week, and the sanitary condition of Santiago is not so good as it was. Dysentery is considered by physicians here to have become epidemic, 27 deaths from it having been reported. Tuberculosis has caused 10 deaths, and malarial, intermittent, pernicious, and remittent fevers, 9; diarrhea, both acute and chronic, 15 deaths. The drought still continues and water is becoming very scarce. Temperature very high and dry.

I am happy to inform you that the subject on whom I was experimenting with the antileprosy serum is considerably improved, and I have hopes of curing him; but I shall make a special report when I shall be in position to do so.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Sanitary report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *March 22, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your telegraphic orders, I arrived at this city early on the morning of the 18th instant, and on the same day went to the United States consulate and informed the consul of my desire to inspect the city. I found that the consul, Mr. Thomas, was busy in preparations to return to the United States, but he kindly put his time at my disposal, and with his assistance and from data furnished by him, I am enabled to report as follows:

The situation of the city of Marseilles is too well known to require any remarks, except to say that from its excellent natural advantages and from the amount of money that has been expended upon its harbor it has become the first seaport of France, and is the third city in point of population, the inhabitants numbering 444,000. The commerce of the port is vast and increasing, and at the present time there is a large amount of it carried on with the ports of India, Persia, and other countries bordering on the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. From these countries large quantities of wool are being imported, a good proportion of which is transshipped to Liverpool and London for export to the United States. * * *

Rags.—At present there is a fairly large movement of rags to the United States, but the rags are all of French origin, no foreign rags being imported at the present time for shipment to the United States. The regulations in regard to disinfection are being faithfully carried out. Mr. J. Goutte, the largest exporter, has recently completed, at considerable expense, a building for the disinfection of all rags to be shipped by him. The building is provided with racks, on which the rags are spread in thin layers, and are then disinfected by sulphur dioxide, the whole process being conducted under the supervision of Mr. Chambers, an attache of the consulate, who has been trained in the duty, I believe, by Surgeon Irwin, M. H. S. No invoices are certified at the consulate until the certificate of Mr. Chambers has been given.
* * *

Hides.—These are being shipped in considerable number, but are not from any infected district, and certificates of origin are in all cases required before certification of the invoices.